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VOL. X, NO. 2

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1900.

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## ON THE BREACH.

### Socialist Aldermen and Councilmen of New Britain.

#### Strength to their Elbows!

Address to the People in the Present Municipal Contest—Review of Work Done, Difficulties Encountered, and Character of Capitalist Office-Holders.

#### WORKINGMEN OF NEW BRITAIN:

Under a genuine democratic form of government such as the Socialists desire to establish each official would be accountable to his constituents. It is the belief of the Socialists that officials are but the servants of the people, and as such the Party makes ample provisions for the enforcement of its commands, compelling regular reports from its elected officials, directing and instructing them, and always holding at the Party's disposal their resignations, properly filled out and sworn to, but left undated.

For one year our present members of the Council have fought a clean-cut, class-conscious battle for the interests of labor, and so far they have received the endorsement of their Party: and notwithstanding the attempts of the press to confuse the minds of the workers by their attacks upon our representatives, and the contemptible action of their opponents in the Council, we believe that you of the laboring class realize that the source of opposition to us is the capitalist class and those whose interests are bound up in that class.

WORKERS, ATTEND THE COUNCIL MEETINGS and see for yourselves whether your representatives are the wild, ranting imbeciles that many desire you to believe them. We of the City Committee, S. L. P., challenge anyone to deny that our members have always stood for the interest of their class and voted on every measure from the standpoint of how it would affect labor. For this purpose we present the following correct, but necessarily brief, account of their actions:

#### Array of Facts.

1. They worked steadily to obtain a new city charter under which proposed improvements could be instituted. To this end they have moved it time and again, only to have it tabled or postponed amid the sneers of the Rep-Demo. Alliance. The present charter was written and procured by the representatives of the capitalists and small business men. Such being the case, it was naturally constructed without care for the interests of the laboring class. We lay stress upon these facts in order to show you the importance of the first demand of our platform. We must and will have a charter prepared by labor for labor's ends.

2. They prevented increase in salaries of officials, and worked to increase the wages of labor.

3. They opposed the expenditure of public moneys in localities which in the past have received too large a proportion to the neglect of the poorer portions of the city.

4. They procured the erection of gates at railroad crossings as a temporary protection.

5. They endeavored to stop the demolishing interference of the aristocratic social disinterested ring in municipal affairs.

6. They branded the investigation of the street department as a farce.

7. They fought the issue of long-time bonds at a high rate of interest, thus trying to save money to the city by the expected continued fall of interest rates.

8. They endeavored to have the citizens of New Britain employed on public work, especially on asphalt, which they expected letting out by contract.

9. They worked, and will continue to work for an eight-hour day, with a minimum wage of \$2.

10. They blocked the requested donation of public money for the completion of the soldiers' monument.

11. They advocated the erection of a suitable city building.

12. They attempted to enforce the observance of ordinary parliamentary law during meetings of the Council, to the end that business might be expedited.

13. They opposed the appointment of "prominent citizens" on committees for the transaction of important public business.

14. They worked for municipal street watering.

15. They opposed the excessive settlement of local and other damage claims, some of which were the result of the incompetence of public officials.

16. They advocated the increase of the sinking fund, that the bonds may be met at maturity.

17. They tried to establish public markets.

18. They caused the ordering of work in localities where none of importance had been done before.

19. They asked for the appointment of a committee to revise and equalize taxation.

20. They advocated the paying of salaries to officials in proportion to the services rendered by them.

21. They introduced and forced to the public baths. And right here call your attention to the antics of "lovers of labor," the Rep-Demos: they jiggled with the measure, patting the back, then took it up themselves for the purpose of making political capital out of it; and when their scheme exposed by the Socialists they continuously crushed it. It is not the importance of this measure we desire to point out, for there are other measures of more value to labor, but rather the position in the class struggle which you are supporting them, and thus slapping you in the face, knowing that in the past your memories have been tested time and again and found wanting. We Socialists believe in the in-

telligence of our class. We know your senses have not been dulled by years of factory slavery to the extent of again casting your ballots against the interests of yourselves, your wives, and your children. We know that you do not intend to again vote for a system that makes beasts of men, and condemns your children to a fate worse than your own. Before closing this appeal we call your attention to the following remarks of

#### The Local Press and Public Men.

"The city cannot afford public baths."—Councilman W. H. Corbin, Rep.

"Let the workers give \$5 a year to the Y. M. C. A. The workers are clean, happy and well clad."—Councilman Parker, Rep.

"I do not remember a time when there were not more workers than jobs in New Britain."—Charity Agent Finch.

"Cost of maintaining public baths (not free), \$500 per year. Estimated income, at 10 cents a bath, \$1,000."—Report of Mayor's Committee on Baths.

"It costs \$2 a week to keep a pauper. Our average wages is \$8.34 a week. The average family is four persons. Thus the wage earner's family has eight and one-half cents each a week after living on the scale of a pauper. How can they pay ten cents for a bath?"—Councilman Tourtellotte, Soc.

"Free public baths are a good thing, the Herald favors them."—New Britain Herald editorial article.

"We need more police and a patrol wagon. The taxpayers will not favor \$2000 for such FANS as public baths."—New Britain Herald editorial article.

"There will either be expulsion or some knocking down to do."—Alderman Curtis, after debate on baths.

"Many workmen are not worth 50 cents per day. A great many people don't own property; they don't pay taxes, not even military taxes, so what has the terms of settlements of claim to do with them?"—Councilman Sparks.

"I know there is inequality in taxation. I move to table the resolution" (to equalize taxation).—Alderman Curtis.

"Some members of the Council should be expelled."—Alderman Curtis.

"More than \$25,000 of city money has been wasted."—Alderman Curtis.

"Workingmen used to work for 50 cents per day; now they get \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day. They have the best of it."—Councilman Sparks.

"Would you like to return to those days?"—Councilman Tourtellotte.

"The Socialists are here to represent the working class."—Councilman Patrick.

"Have the Council members appointed to investigate the commission been approved by the Commissioners?"—Alderman Curtis.

"Some of them have been."—Mayor Webster.

"Increase the sinking fund to meet the bonds."—Alderman Schenk.

"He (the candidate) is a liar and a fraud."—Alderman Curtis. (Not censured.)

"The School Board paid a man to supervise the erection of the High School."—Mayor Webster.

"I want to tell that lie right here: I paid him."—Alderman Curtis. (Not censured.)

"Patrick was censured for less than that."—Alderman Curtis.

Lack of space prevents further quotations. READ, THINK, VOTE, WORKERS. CITY COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

#### At the Same Game.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 2.—The article in yesterday's PEOPLE, which satirizes the credulity of the feather-brained when they set up the cry, "They are coming our way" at sight of the "Reform" and kindred elements declaiming against "franchise grabs" and in favor of "municipal ownership," was proven in this place just twelve days ahead of the article. The article comes in time to explain the act.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting Monday evening, March 19, granted a franchise to the Massachusetts Telephone and Telegraph Company, to lay conduits and erect poles in the city streets and complete and operate a new telephone system in the city. The franchise is in accordance with the usual language in such contracts. And who engineered and voted for this measure? Democrats? Of course. Perhaps Republicans, too? Certainly. But that's not all. The measure received also the support of the alleged Socialists, to wit, the Social or Debs Democrats. The vote upon the franchise stood: Yea—Perry, Beal, Social Democrats; Gilmore, Meade, Democrats; Toppin, Reibickoff, Nay—Bamford; not voting, Starrat, with Coulter, the Social Democratic "Socialist" Mayor, superintending and sustaining the performance.

The Debserie in Brockton and Haverhill, and modern Tweedism in New York are crows of the same nest.

#### Wisconsin Agitation.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., March 26.—Louis Dworschak, member of the Socialist Labor Party, Duluth, delivered a lecture on the subject of Socialism in Hope Congregational Church, in this city, on the evening of the above date.

Mr. Dworschak's lecture was one of a course of "free lectures" running through the year 1900, and was the best attended of any thus far given. It very well repaid the large audience who sat fully two and one-half hours listening to the lashing of the capitalist system of production received at the hands of the enthusiastic young Socialist from Duluth.

He reviewed production from the simple hand method, where the producer was master of his tools, the raw material and the finished product, through the growth of the factory system, to the co-operation and great trust, that controls the output of the world, practically, as well as the markets thereof. He painted in fitting language the baneful effects of the competitive system upon society, physically, intellectually and morally, and pierced with merciless thrust the sham of "pure and simple" unionism. He took up one by one the current objections made to Socialism, and showed what a poor foundation they have upon facts. He fore-shadowed the downfall of capitalism, discovering in the system itself the seeds of its own destruction, and pictured in glowing colors the glorious approach of the Co-operative Commonwealth. JOHN F. KERWIN.

## IN CONGRESS.

### A Southern Capitalist Hits His Northern Pals.

Senator Tillman Compels Northern Capitalists to Admit that They Have Dropped the Sham Pretence of "Brotherhood of Man," Under Which They Conducted the Civil War, and that Now They Are Dominated by Southern Principles.

It is not the North that conquered the South; it is the South that conquered the North. The late Civil War and its sequel demonstrate the futility of phrases. Whatever the phrase may be, it is the material facts that prevail. The Civil War was said to be, on the part of the North, the manifestation of a great moral uprising: the sense of the "Brotherhood of Man." The negro, not being treated as a brother by the slavery laws, the "moral North," so ran the phrase at the time, and so it runs yet on the tongues of the scatter-brained, rose to smite the wrong and establish human brotherhood. It is not to be doubted that this sentiment affected some people. That, however, something else more potent in determining results was at the bottom of the movement, crystallized and gave it force and direction, the issue demonstrates. That something else was the material interests of the capitalist North to establish "free" labor, that is to say, workers wholly unprotected from the extreme exploitation. That this is no cynic's but a scientific conclusion subsequent events have been demonstrating day by day. If the conclusion were false, what should one find to-day?

First: The negro's condition in the South tangibly improved; and

Second: The attitude of the North, toward the negro at least, the same benevolent attitude that was affected toward him forty years ago.

Neither of these facts is found; on the contrary.

As to the first, history has the dying sigh of Fred Douglass saying that the condition of the negro in the South to-day is "tangibly worse than it was during slavery days."

As to the second, the debate in the Federal Senate on the 30th of last February marks the day when the fact was virtually entered of record that the capitalist North admits that it has completely shifted its position.

The debate was on the Hawaiian bill. Senator Tillman took the floor repeatedly. He rose not once on the bill; he rose to speak apropos of the bill; and he took occasion, availing himself of the good opportunity, to bite and burn his point into his capitalist colleagues of the North.

After extensive sparring, and drawing from them all sorts of admissions, he then sailed boldly in with the following tirade: "I must call your attention to the remarkable change that has come over the spirit of the dreams of the Republicans; to remind you gentlemen from the North that your slogans of the past—brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God—have gone glimmering down the ages. The brotherhood of man exists no longer, because you shoot negroes in Illinois, when they come in competition with your labor, as we shoot them in South Carolina when they come in competition with us in the matter of elections. You do not love them any better than we do. You used to pretend that you did, but you no longer pretend it, except to get their votes."

It takes a Tillman, a bold, outspoken Southern capitalist, to tell the Northern capitalist cat of "Brotherhood of Man." Not a little does the cause of a clear understanding of things gain by the indignation of this character, panacea of capitalism; beggars and cripples at every corner; on the streets men, painted and dressed, advertise some theatre or cheap cigar. On the buildings such signs as "Shoes Repaired While You Wait," "Pants Pressed While You Wait," tell the tale of how large must be the number of those "prosperous" fellows who have but one pair of shoes and pants. Another very conspicuous sign is "Get your evening paper with a glass of Beer;" thus does capitalism commit the added crime of spoiling the worker's stomach with cheap, adulterated beer and his mind with cheap capitalist literature.

But across all this the aggressive and uncompromising principles of the S. L. P. are towering in all their revolutionary manliness. In Los Angeles we have one of the stanchest Sections of the country. They have over 200 subscribers for THE PEOPLE, and their propaganda work is of the clearest kind. In San Jose and Stockton are also stanch Sections, with good aggressive manliness. In fact, all the comrades who withstand the emotional and fraudulent arguments of the Harrimans and Benhams are entitled to due credit, while here in Frisco, where the real battle was fought, we are beginning to lay a foundation for a movement along such disciplinary lines that mean woe to the trickster who should again dare to enter. We have prominent headquarters opposite the enemy's barracks, i. e., the City Hall and the County Court House. Propaganda held in Pythian Castle 909 1/2 Market street, and every Saturday evening a social is held in the same place for the benefit of the propaganda fund; also numerous open-air meetings, and last, but not most important, is an Educational Club for the development of speakers, and a Karl Marx Class for the study of economics.

Although the S. L. P. of California showed many dirty spots in its linen, still from now on it may be expected to show a steady, healthy and systematic growth. No city was so demoralized by those various and successive waves of demagogic corruption as was Frisco, but throughout the fierce battle stood a staunch element which will form the nucleus of a Section that will prove itself second to none.

We will count that day lost Whose low, descending sun Views our hand without Some noble action done.

H. J. SCHADE.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

NEWARK CAMPAIGN.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—The S. L. P. ticket in this town is as follows:

Mayor, Harry Carless; Board of Works, Daniel D. Dugan, and William Walker; Trustee of City Home, John Mattick.

Candidates for Alderman, School Commissioner and Justice of the Peace, have been nominated by the Ward branches.

Election will be held April 10. The comrades are working hard to increase the vote.

A mass meeting will be held on Saturday, April 7, at 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. Alvan S. Brown of New York will be the principal speaker.

A mass meeting will be held in Buffalo on the 11th, in International Hall, Genesee street, near Michigan. S. Schulberg will be the speaker.

## THE GOLDEN STATE.

### Stamping Ground for the Adventurer-Demagogue.

Fictitious Prosperity Through Tourists—Actual Misery Breaking Out in Suicide, and Proved by Other Manifestations—Stony Field for the Socialist Plow—Success Assured to Unremitting Endeavor by Class-Conscious Agitation.

OAKLAND, CAL., March 29.—California—noted for its large fruit, large trees, large fertile farms, large crooked politicians, and, last, but not least, large number of mushroom political parties, such as "Reform Leagues," "Anti-Saloon," "Free Silver," "Single Tax" and Debserie movements—has a soil so fertile and a climate so sunny as to furnish a grand stamping ground for the versatile demagogue. In fact, the state is the "Massachusetts of the West."

With the cry of "democracy" on his lips, to shield the viciousness of his economics and the absence of principle, both the smiling, smooth-tongued and the bulldozing fire-brand variety of Reformers are doing their best to deaden the revolutionary spirit in the working class, and thus make it hard for the Socialist to do the necessary work of wiping off from the minds of the workers the sentimentalism and the utopian dreams that they indulge in, and supplant such rubbish with the sound principles of the S. L. P., so as to re-awaken the Spirit of '76.

Through the Republican cry of "prosperity," the Democratic and Populist cry of "anti-trust," the Single Taxer's cry of "free land," the Midsummer-night Dreamers' cry of "colonization," the Socialist must beat his way with his S. L. P. scrubbing brush, to make a clean basis for practical thought.

California, besides being a large agricultural state, is also a very inviting country for Eastern tourists; in fact, many of California's cities are mainly supported by capitalists and middle class business men, who, with their families, find here a pleasant place to take life easy; or, as the San Francisco Examiner, the twin sister of the confusionist New York Journal, puts it: "The workingmen should be glad that the rich come out here and spend their money." That is to say, Western wage slaves should be glad that the Eastern wage slave is exploited, so that his master can come here and spend his money for the best products and accommodations that we can give him. It follows from this reasoning that the more our Eastern fellow wage slaves are exploited, the happier we should be, and vice versa. Such is capitalist philosophy!

No less significant is the cry of our California middle class, that the world is good enough for them; this system and government are all right; all you want to do to make things perfect is to abolish "criminal" trusts! While such complacent language is being held by these folks, every day some poor dependent out-of-work commits suicide, either by jumping into San Francisco Bay or shooting himself in Golden Gate Park or starting to death.

This has gone so far that the ferry-boat Piedmont is generally known as the "Suicide Boat." She leads for the number of suicides. Hungry, able-bodied men look for work and cannot find it; pawn shops do a large business, and ten-cent meals are extensively advertised on the streets of San Francisco. The Socialist can see the panorama of capitalism; beggars and cripples at every corner; on the streets men, painted and dressed, advertise some theatre or cheap cigar. On the buildings such signs as "Shoes Repaired While You Wait," "Pants Pressed While You Wait," tell the tale of how large must be the number of those "prosperous" fellows who have but one pair of shoes and pants. Another very conspicuous sign is "Get your evening paper with a glass of Beer;" thus does capitalism commit the added crime of spoiling the worker's stomach with cheap, adulterated beer and his mind with cheap capitalist literature.

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## PASSAIC COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

### The S. T. & L. Used as a Powerful Battering Ram.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—On Friday evening, March 23, Section Passaic County, S. L. P., hurled the first political bomb of the spring campaign into the camp of capitalism, and one or two shots fell into the lap of the pure and simple reactionary trade union labor fakir.

The "Long Tom" used in the attack was the capitalist press, to-wit, The Morning Call, the mouth-piece of the capitalist class, particularly of the Republican party.

By the way, the Call has the endorsement of the United Trades and Labor Council, also of Cigarmakers' Union No. 3. Up to a year ago the Call was generally recognized as the avowed enemy of the working class, and organized labor in particular. Great are the secrets of the labor movement under the beneficial influence of the labor fakir!

What price did the fakirs receive for the endorsement of the paper as the official organ of organized labor? Time and a little waiting and watching will tell the tale.

When entering into an election campaign, the comrades should make it a point to always strike the fakirs plump over the heart, by mentioning the S. T. & L. A. in their resolutions. By persistently following this course we will soon have the fakirs and crooks in full retreat, and trying to jab their heads into the sand, after the fashion of the ostrich.

Let the S. T. & L. A. and S. T. & L. A. march shoulder to shoulder and keep step to the same music on election day.

In the spring election which will be held on April 10, the comrades expect there will be a decided increase in the vote when counted.

While waiting for the smoke of battle to clear away, perhaps our comrades from Maine to California may be interested in analyzing the contents of the political bomb prepared by the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. and fired into the midst of the enemy. Here is the little mischief-maker:

#### Declaration and Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Paterson, N. J., acknowledging the self evident truth that labor creates all wealth, that the instruments of production are the result of social co-operation, maintains that the wealth created by co-operative labor should be owned collectively by that social class which performs said labor—the laboring class.

Society is divided into two hostile classes—the working class and the capitalist class. The working class produces all wealth; the capitalist class appropriates it. It keeps the working class in poverty and wage slavery. It uses the wage workers when it needs them to squeeze out more profits; it leaves them to fate when it has no further need of them. The wage slaves of to-day are treated by their masters with less consideration than were the negro slaves of forty years ago. Prior to the Civil War, the Democratic party held that the private ownership of human flesh—chattel slavery was just. To-day the Democratic and Republican parties hold that the private ownership of the means of production and distribution is right; so do the old "trade unions." Practically all they ask for is a paltry increase of wages, still admitting the justness of the wage system of slavery, thereby tacitly admitting the right of employers to reduce wages.

Our emancipation from wage slavery cannot be accomplished by the strike in the workshop. Our emancipation must be accomplished by the conquest of the political powers—the strike at the ballot-box.

The capitalist class can only hold its power over us so long as it has control of the government—municipal, state and national. So long as it is the ruling class, so long will it legislate for its own interests and use all its powers of government to keep us in subjection and wage slavery—subjects of merciless exploitation; and it has proven numberless times that it will not hesitate one moment to shoot down in cold blood, the working class when they strike against such degrading conditions and demand better treatment.

Fellow workmen: You have the power to sweep those parasites and their political lackeys out of every public office, and send in their place men from the ranks of your class who are striving to overthrow wage slavery and are pledged to support your own interests, also held to strict account by your own party—the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party, aided by its revolutionary trade union ally, the S. T. & L. A., has repeatedly pointed to the fact that on every election day the gates to the forts of capitalism can be found unlocked. We ask you to demand their unconditional surrender by casting your ballot for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party.

Fellow workers: We realize that a victory at the polls in a municipal election cannot establish the full measure of justice due to the working class, and that this object can only be obtained by victory in a national election. While never losing sight of our final aim, the conquest of the public powers by the wage slaves, to restore to those who alone can use them, the means of production and distribution; there fore, the Socialist Labor Party of Paterson, N. J., presents for your consideration the following demands:

[Here follow the local demands.] The comrades are keeping a sharp lookout on the "no politics in the union" and other election frauds.

WILLIAM GLANZ.

#### A Signal Socialist Victory.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 3.—William Lami, the Socialist alderman who was expelled from the Aldermanic Chamber by the Rep-Dems, for truly representing the workers, as reported in THE PEOPLE of last March 11, was re-elected to-day by eighty-eight majority.

## A PHOTOGRAPH.

### Taken by the Rifle's Flash on a Labor Battle Field.

The Bull Pen Picture is now Virtually Complete—It Presents a Group of Reformers, Labor Crooks, Parasites, Rep-Dem, Capitalists and Office Holders, Crucifying Labor—Urging on the Avenger.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 23.—A short time prior to April 20, 1899, the writer received an invitation from the organizer of Section Burke, S. L. P., to deliver a series of lectures on Socialism and the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, in Burke and vicinity. The comrades of Section Spokane (of which I was organizer at the time) were discussing the matter when the news of the blowing up of the concentrator of the B. H. & S. mine and the proclamation of martial law reached us. The visit was declared off, but we followed up the events in the Cœur d'Alene with all the interest class-conscious workmen feel in the defeats and victories of our class. And this is the photograph, finished up to date by the following quotation from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, a capitalist daily, of this date:

"Sinclair had made speeches in New York for Henry George, so that the Governor (Steunenberg) said he regarded him as qualified to give fair consideration to the labor situation."

As a sociological photograph the picture needed but this last touch to complete it. It is ready now for framing and hanging in the grand salon, which the proletariat will erect as soon as we have built the monument we have sworn to erect to the memory of Mike Devine. Until then we will impress it on our hearts and minds and on the hearts and minds of our children, along with the blood and tear-stained pictures of Hazleton, Homestead, Pana, Virden, Chicago, and Buffalo. Here is the picture:

A concentrator blown up by the capitalists: a bull pen—the Bastille of Nineteenth Century rulers; a thousand or so workers confined for the same reason given by the murderers of our Brethren comrades in May, 1871, "Their hands are horny;" Mike Devine deliberately murdered, dies with the words on his lips that are destined to become the slogan and rallying cry for the victorious army of the proletariat—"Strike by Union! Don't sign the permit!" (Let no one mistake these words, Mike Devine, the Baptist of the Proletarian Revolution, was a member of the fighting S. L. P., and the Western Federation of Miners, which fights for the principles of the S. L. P., and is officered and led by men who are true to their class.) This blot of blood is signed by John, a Swede workman, rested his head after a black soldier shot him. Yonder group of women hurrying to their homes are only the wives and sweethearts of the imprisoned proletarians getting away from the sound of the polluting words of the black defenders of "law and order." Who is that rotund gentleman, so well clad and finely groomed? Oh that is Mike Dewey, a government official by grace of a pull, a cousin of George, by grace of God, and a "Socialist" by proclamation of the S. D. P. and Wayland. He is investigating the Bull Pen and talks with "Flanagan and some of the boys, and is treated kindly by the officers." He is "sorry for the boys of course, but they were wrong to resort to violence;" does not believe that Rockefeller owns the B. H. & S. "They offered to show me the stock book of the company." He "is not afraid to call himself a Socialist and talks Socialism to bankers, etc." (The writer called on Mr. Dewey along with Daniel McDonald, president of the S. L. U., and after an hour's talk by Mr. Dewey, in which the above "Socialistic" save the mark—drumery was flung, took occasion to point the moral and adorn the tale by asking Mr. McDonald what he thought the prisoners would gain by a report sent in by that kind of a "Socialist." Daniel saw the difference between the "prosecution" and the class struggle, and after a short talk, he said, "The working class, and may it ever be right; but right or wrong the working class.") This figure is Jimmy Sovereign apologizing for the "violence" of the miners and doing political stunts for the party of Steunenberg, Bryan, et al. This thing you see cowering in the background, counting thirty pieces of silver, is Judas Kennedy, after Ed Boyce lashed him naked through the land for black treason to the working class. This is Sheriff Young who was fired from office because he was true to his oath of office. This group consists of false witnesses, pimps, convicts, etc., (consult proceedings of trial, State vs. Corcoran) suborned jurors, servile judges, corporation lawyers and Colonel Reddy and Mr. Robinson, counsel for defense, looking like honest men decoyed into a den of thieves.

A clearer picture of the class war and the forces arrayed on each side has never been made than this furnished by the pitiless sun beating down on the Bull Pen, the glare of the explosion and the light of the rifle's flash which sent Johnson on his journey to the only resting place of a proletarian—the grave. A free silver, Populist-Democrat-Bryanite-Middle-class Governor, calling on a gold-standard Republican plutocratic President for black soldiers to murder and insult heroes of the working class. And whom does he give supreme command to in order to enforce the will of the Standard Oil Company? A conservative, hide-bound Republican? Nay, nay. Look, ye workmen who have been buncoed and led like sheep to the shambles aforetime by these bell-wethers—a single-taxer, a Reformer, a Henry George—"no class struggle" fakir; Bariel Sinclair and James B. Sovereign, Reformer, anti-Socialist Labor Party, "too narrow" for him, and in truth it is; Kennedy, labor fakir, office holder, anti S. L. P., lackey to the capitalist class and traitor to our class: A.

(Continued to page 4.)



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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

### SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....2,068  
In 1890.....13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157  
In 1894.....33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564  
In 1898.....82,204  
In 1899.....85,231

As in religion man is governed by the products of his own brain, so, in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand.

—KARL MARX.

### THE BUZZ-SAW OF THE S. L. P.

[Written for the Tenth Anniversary of THE PEOPLE, April 1, 1900, by STANISLAS CULLEN, Spokane, Wash.]

N. B.—Read THE PEOPLE for the music to this song.

There's a sound that sends a shudder through the fakir's craven heart,  
As it rises o'er the rumbling of the bourgeois sinner's mart;  
But the workingman, class-conscious, laughs with gladness at its ring,  
For he knows it sings the downfall of the brutal bourgeois King—  
'Tis the soul-entrancing music of the Saw:

Hear it crashing, dashing, smashing;  
See it splitting, watch it hitting  
Freak and fakir, tool and tyrant, cuttin' pathways for the free;  
Always daring; never caring;  
Scab and scoundrel never sparing—  
Clear the gangway for the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

The Boys who work this Buzz-Saw are a fighting, working lot,  
Guiding well the Revolution, never daunted, never bought;  
Compromise they jeer and sneer at, Fusion fills them with disdain;  
Marx, our hero, well has voiced it, "Naught to lose, the world to gain!"  
Hear the glad triumphant music of the Saw:

Hear it crunching, munching, scorching;  
See it battering, watch it scattering  
All the slimy scum that stands between our class and liberty;  
Systems shaking, treason breaking;  
All our class that sleeps, awaking  
At the music of the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

Crooks who didn't know 'twas loaded, felt its teeth on July Tenth;  
"Beer and bizzness" couldn't cope with proletarian brains and strength;  
Road strewn with "disjecta membra," cockroach souls were filled with awe;  
Kangaroo and debasé shiver at the music of the Saw;  
'Tis the proletarian war song of the Saw:

See it fighting; watch it biting;  
All the foes of Labor smiting;  
Like lightning clears the atmosphere,  
It makes the blindest see.  
See it prancing and advancing;  
Watch it stinging, hear it singing  
"Revolution!" I'm the Buzz-Saw of the fighting S. L. P.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1900.

As will be seen from the tabulated report of the general vote on the place for holding the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of 1900, together with the report of the National Executive Committee, the city of New York is chosen as the place by a decisive vote, decisive even without the vote of Section Greater New York itself, and next June 2 is appointed the date for convening.

The National Convention thus called will meet under circumstances exceptionally encouraging. If the Convention of '96 marked a turning point, the point where the Party threw away its crutches of old, and boldly took its stand on its own feet, the Convention of this year will record the fact that the steps taken in '96 were taken too soon, that they were eminently wise, and that they have done their work well. The steps taken then infused into the Party the vigor to resist and throw, throughout the land, a corrupt-reactionary conspiracy, that was certain, sooner or later, to rise up against it, and that it otherwise would certainly have succumbed to. Moreover, the unflinching attitude imposed upon the Party has drawn sharp the lines along which the oncoming Social Conflict is to be ultimately wrestled to a finish. The forces of the land are marshalling themselves face to face along those lines. Thanks to the Convention of '96, the issue in 1900 stands out clear as a pike, and the Socialist Labor Party all the better equipped to fulfil its historic mission.

The Convention of 1900 will have its

hands free to do the further work that lies before it.

At the last moment.—The setting up of the tabulated statement of the General Vote was found to be longer work than imagined; the table could not be got ready for this issue. It will be in the next.

### UNPARDONABLE MATSUMURA KAISEKI.

A philosopher-philanthropist has risen in Japan. His name is MATSUMURA KAISEKI. His heart bleeds at the ravages wrought by conflicting religions. He has studied them all—Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity. In each he finds something good: Benevolence in the one, Compassion in the other, Love in the third. Why should they not agree, and stop rending one another, and coalesce into one religion?

The same problem that MATSUMURA KAISEKI now tackles, BOSSUET and LIEBNITZ addressed themselves to before him, and, of course, failed. They proceeded from the theory that the split in Christianity between Catholics and Protestants was a matter of whim, of temperament, consequently, a misunderstanding. They sought to heal the misunderstanding. But they ran up against hard material interests: Protestantism, the religion of capitalism, was not to be reconciled with Catholicism, the religion of feudal ideology. The "misunderstanding" could not be healed or bridged over, and the "peace-makers" gave over the attempt.

Japan is rapidly working herself abreast of history. In the rapid transformation the country is going through, it is not surprising that there should arise in many minds mistaken appreciations of social phenomena. MATSUMURA KAISEKI should, as far as that is concerned, be not blamed too severely. True enough, living a couple of centuries later than BOSSUET and LIEBNITZ, he has a fuller literature at his disposal, and might have saved himself the intellectual blunder implied in his effort. Nevertheless, there is one point he makes and wherein he commits an unpardonable mistake.

As a step in the direction towards fraternizing these warring religions, MATSUMURA KAISEKI suggests that "it were better if the missionaries (he is speaking of the so-called Christian missionaries) became naturalized in the countries where they are laboring; they would thus effectually put a stop to the practice of making their special grievances an excuse for foreign interference."

Unpardonable MATSUMURA KAISEKI! The history of the last seventy-five years is to him either a closed book, or he has wholly missed the point. No doubt there are some visionaries, well intentioned people among the hordes of missionaries that Christendom has sent abroad. The bulk of them, however, are to their respective capitalist governments nothing other than what the haberdashers, who went in among the barbarians, were to the Roman Empire of old; to wit, mere forerunners of and path and pretext finders for the armed interventions in and resultant plunder of weaker nations. Hawaii is a monument, midocean in the Pacific, to the effectiveness of the true mission of missionaries.

Like all people who proceed from sentiment, ignoring facts, MATSUMURA KAISEKI is pulling at the wrong cord, the very cord that will defeat him. When he aims at peace between religions via a recommendation that missionaries strip themselves of their own nationalities—the one handle toward fulfilling their real mission—he does what all bona fide deniers of the class struggle do—knock themselves out from the start.

### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is nothing of importance to report in the matter of the "Contempt of Court" proceedings previously reported that have been instituted by the Tammany Volkzeitung Corporation against several of the Party members. As to them, matters remain *in statu quo*; as to the Party, it never having been sued, is not, and can not be, directly affected, however much the purpose was to get at it from behind. The S. L. P. is FRONT in all directions. Its national organ, THE PEOPLE remains untouched and unapproachable.

### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

How near in methods deliberate false-reasoning and horse-stealing are may be gathered from the following bit of "reasoning" aimed at the Socialist principle of the class struggle, by the New York Journal:

A class movement, especially in our country, never will succeed, and ought not to succeed. A movement founded upon hatred and not on sympathy is doomed from the very start.

When a horse thief steals a horse, he does not hide it in a barn; that he realizes would be dangerous. The concealment he resorts to is cleverer: he lets the stolen horse loose among a lot of other horses legitimately his own. In this way the searching eye is confused; among many other horses, the one looked for has a good chance of escaping unperceived.

Just so with the deliberate false reasoner. When he wants to palm off a lie upon the intellect, he does not state it

brazenly; he mixes it up with a lot of truth. If he is bent upon creating a prejudice against a wholesome, but to him inconvenient, idea, what he does is not to single out that idea, and attack it; that would be like isolating the stolen horse; what he does is to tack it to an unquestionably wrongful idea, and then attack the mixed thought.

The principle of the class struggle is pre-eminently a humane one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that violence and hatred can be toned down in such conflicts. The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly up and inflict personal injury on the capitalist who is screwing down his wages; enlightened, however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no personal injury he can possibly inflict upon his employer and exploiter could make things better; he knows that his exploiter is but the link in the chain of a class that upholds a system under which he is borne down; instead of raising his arm against the individual he raises it against the class, and thereby against the system. The principle of the class struggle humanizes social conflicts, just as gunpowder has humanized physical conflicts. Before gunpowder, the fight was man against man evoking the worst instincts; since gunpowder, the fight is at large, there is no personal animosity between the combatants. Keep men, engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle and they will impute to individuals the wrongs they suffer; enlighten them on the subject and personal rancor vanishes.

Moreover, apart from all this, all movements, in this and all other countries, have been class movements; that they did not know it was their misfortune due to the backwardness of social science, and that misfortune surely did not add to the chances of success, nor to the humanity of the process.

These principles are well established; no intelligent man really questions them. But these principles do not suit certain horse-thief-souled folks; These folks have an interest in hiding these truths, so as to keep up confusion, and fish in troubled waters, and such folks, with the instinct of the horse-thief, do not oppose the principles in straightforward manner, but, just as the horse-thief, they mix up the true with the untrue. Accordingly one finds the Journal tacking to a truth, that does not suit it, a theory that no decent man would think of upholding, to wit, the theory of "movements founded on hatred," and then "going for" the whole.

As the physical thief is a product of uncultivated country athwart whose body and tricks civilization must and does beat its way, so is the intellectual horse-thief a sign of primitive intellectual conditions athwart whose prostrate body and tricks civilization must also beat its way, —and does.

Our esteemed comrade, the Dublin, Ireland, Workers' Republic, having uttered some very correct strictures against the Social or Debs Democracy's farmers' plank, drew upon itself several letters from the camp of that variety of "Reform." One of these it publishes in its latest issue, attaching to it these editorial observations.

Our esteemed correspondent himself admits the correctness of our analysis of the economic effects of the American "Farmers' Demands" when he says it has been dropped from the platform of the party it belongs to, we voted out of office, because it was regarded as untenable and inconsistent with Socialist teaching. It is also some-what late on the part of our comrade to deny that a bitter fight was waged between the two Socialist parties on that question. The plank referred to was incorporated in the programme of the S. L. P. of America by the founders of that party, was criticized as illogical and unscientific by the more rigid S. L. P., and was afterwards dropped by its promoters, presumably in order to avoid the damaging effect of such criticism. Our authority for these statements is the official journal of both parties. We are glad to have our comrade's testimony of the rapid growth of Socialism in America; we are sorry that the Socialist Labor Party has a split in its own ranks, but not at all sorry that it is at war with the leaders of American Trade Unionism. If those leaders are helping to keep their followers chained to the chariot wheels of capitalist parties, it is a crime to coquet with them, and a virtue to fight them.

The only black spot in this series of excellent repartees, of which the closing one is masterly, is the allusion to "a split" in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, and the sorrow expressed thereat. Our Dublin friend would be the last to designate as "a split" in the Irish Movement the separation of the Irish Home-rulers from the class conscious body of workingmen that he so ably represents in Ireland to-day, nor would he be likely to feel much "sorrow" at their splitting off. There is no split in the ranks of the S. L. P., it has fired out a cannibal element that like all cannibals that fasten on revolutionary movements, joined it only to betray it. Moreover the election figures don't show any split. The Party's vote increased last election.

The New Yorker Volkzeitung is making satisfactory progress, very satisfactory. The official report of its financial standing for the three months covering the last quarter of 1899 shows a deficit of \$103.70 per week, or \$1,348.10 per quarter. The status of the paper for the corresponding quarter of the year previous (before it was expelled from the Party for boodling and reaction) was \$32.51 per week, or \$422.63 for the quarter. Accordingly the paper now records a "progress" of an increased deficit: \$71.19 more per week, or 925.47 more per quarter. Nor has the end been yet reached, nor will it be reached before that obscene publication is destroyed.

That comes from trying to do "peace-ness" at the expense of the Labor Movement.

The English translation of, Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply at Labor News Company, 147 East 23d street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.

## THE OUT OF WORK.

### The Capitalist System Requires a Vast Army of Unemployed.

The laboring population produces, along with the accumulation of capital produced by it, the means by which itself is made relatively superfluous—is turned into a relative surplus-population—and it does this to an always increasing extent. This is a law of population peculiar to the capitalist mode of production; and, in fact, every special historic mode of production has its own special laws of population, historically valid within its limits alone. An abstract law of population exists for plants and animals only, and only in so far as man has not interfered with them.

But, if a surplus laboring population is a necessary product of accumulation or of the development of wealth on a capitalist basis, this surplus population becomes, conversely, the lever of capitalistic accumulation; nay, a condition of existence of the capitalistic mode of production. It forms a disposable industrial reserve army (the unemployed) that belongs to capital quite as absolutely as if the latter had bred it at its own cost. The mass of social wealth, overflowing with the advance of accumulation, and transformable into additional capital, thrusts itself frantically into old branches of production, whose market suddenly expands, or into newly-formed branches, such as railways etc., the need for which grows out of the development of the old ones. In all such cases there must be the possibility of throwing great masses of men suddenly on the decisive points without injury to the scale of production in other spheres. Over-population supplies these masses.

#### Testimony of Capitalist Economists.

"Suppose," says H. Merivale, formerly Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, subsequently employed in the English Colonial office, "suppose that on the occasion of some of these crises, the nation were to rouse itself to the effort of getting rid by emigration of some hundreds of thousands of superfluous arms, what would be the consequence? That, at the first returning demand for labor, there would be a deficiency. However rapid reproduction may be, it takes at all events the space of a generation to replace the loss of adult labor. Now, the profits of our manufacturers depend mainly on the power of making use of the prosperous moment when demand is brisk, and thus compensating themselves for the interval during which it is slack. This power is secured to them only by the command of machinery and of manual labor. They must have hands ready by them, they must be able to increase the activity of their operations when required, and to slacken it again, according to the state of the market, or they cannot possibly maintain the pre-eminence in the race of competition on which the wealth of the country is founded." Even Malthus recognizes over-population as a necessity of modern industry, though, after his narrow fashion, he explains it by the absolute over-growth of the laboring population, not by their becoming relatively supernumerary. He says: "Prudential habits with regard to marriage, carried to a considerable extent among the laboring class of a country mainly depending upon manufactures and commerce, might injure it. . . . From the nature of a population, an increase of laborers cannot be brought into market in consequence of a particular demand till after the lapse of sixteen or eighteen years, and the conversion of revenue into capital—by saving—may take place much more rapidly; a country is always liable to an increase in the quantity of the funds for the maintenance of labor faster than the increase of population." After political economy has thus demonstrated the constant production of a relative surplus-population of laborers to be a necessity of capitalistic accumulation, she very aptly, in the guise of an old maid, puts in the mouth of her "beau ideal," of a capitalist the following words, addressed to those supernumeraries thrown on the streets by their own creation of additional capital: "We manufacturers do what we can for you, whilst we are increasing the capital on which you must subsist, and you must do the rest by accommodating your numbers to the means of subsistence."

Capitalist production can by no means content itself with the quantity of disposable labor-power which the natural increase of population yields. It requires for its free play an industrial reserve army independent of the natural limits. The industrial reserve army, during the periods of stagnation and average prosperity, weighs down the active labor army; during the periods of over-production and paroxysm, it holds its pretensions in check. Relative surplus-population is therefore the pivot upon which the law of demand and supply of labor works. It confines the field of action of this law within the limits absolutely convenient to the activity of exploitation and to the domination of capital.

#### Effrontery of Capitalist Apologists.

This is the place to return to one of the grand exploits of economic apologetics. It will be remembered that if through the introduction of new, or the extension of old machinery a portion of variable capital is transformed into constant, the economic apologist interprets this operation, which "fixes" capital, and by that very act sets laborers "free," in exactly the opposite way, pretending that it sets free capital for the laborers. Only now can one fully understand the effrontery of these apologists. What are set free are not only the laborers immediately turned out by the machines, but also their future substitutes in the rising generation. And the additional contingent, that with the usual extension of trade on the old basis would be regularly absorbed. They are now all "set free," and every new bit of capital looking out for employment can dispose of them. Whether it attracts them or others, the effect on the general labor demand will be nil, if this capital is just sufficient to take out of the market as many laborers as the machines throw upon it. If it employs a smaller number, the demand of the supernumeraries increases; if it employs a greater, the general demand for labor only increases to the extent of the excess of the employed over those "set free." The impulse that additional capital, seeking an outlet, would otherwise have given to the general demand for labor, is therefore in every case neutralized to the extent of the laborers thrown out of employment by the machine. That is to say, the mechanism of capitalistic production so manages matters that the absolute increase of capital is accompanied by no correspond-

ing rise in the general demand for labor. And this the apologist calls a compensation for the misery, the sufferings, the possible death of the displaced laborers during the transition period that banishes them into the industrial reserve army. The demand for labor is not identical with increase of capital, nor supply of labor with increase of the working class. It is not a case of two independent forces working one on another. *Les des sont pipes.* Capital works on both sides at the same time. If its accumulation, on the one hand, increases the demand for labor, it increases on the other the supply of laborers by the "setting free" of them, while at the same time the pressure of the unemployed compels those that are employed to furnish more labor, and therefore makes the supply of labor to a certain extent independent of the supply of laborers. The action of the law of supply and demand of labor on this basis completes

#### The Despotism of Capital.

As soon, therefore, as the laborers learn the secret of how it came to pass that in the same measure as they work more, as they produce more wealth for others, and as the productive power of their labor increases, so in the same measure even their function as a means of the self-expansion of capital becomes more and more precarious for them; as so, as they discover that the degree of intensity of the competition among themselves depends wholly on the pressure of the relative surplus population; as soon as by trades' unions, etc., they try to organize a regular co-operation between employed and unemployed, in order to destroy or weaken the ruinous effects of this natural law of capitalistic production on their class, so soon capital and its sycophant, political economy, cry out at the infringement of the "eternal" and so to say "sacred" law of supply and demand. Every combination of employed and unemployed disturbs the "harmonious" action of this law. But, on the other hand, as soon as (in the colonies, etc.) an advance is made toward the creation of an industrial reserve army, and with it, the absolute dependence of the working class upon the capitalist class, capital, along with its commonplace Sancho Panza, rebels against the "sacred" law of supply and demand, and tries to check its inconvenient action by forcible means and State interference. —MARX' "Capital."

#### The African War.

H. M. Hyndman, the English Socialist, being called upon at a meeting in Holborn Town Hall, England, as reported in London Justice of last March 17, made a few remarks that contain many points of interest, both with regard to the capitalist ruling class and the conduct of the "Labor" Members of Parliament. The report runs thus:

"Our comrade Hyndman, upon being called upon, said he believed the majority of the people had been against the war when it was commenced, and were so still. Some were not strongly in favor of its discontinuance; they thought that England must 'see it through,' but those who had really desired the war and who strongly supported it now were really a minority—a minority of truculent ruffians. However, they knew what they wanted, and were determined to get it and so had been able to force their will upon the apathetic mass. We Social Democrats must organize, so that if no one else would put a stop to jingo ruffianism we should be able to do so. Apparently no one but ourselves was prepared to fight for free speech. What were the 11 Labor members of the House of Commons doing? They were against the war. If they had come forward as a consolidated body in August, September and October last there would never have been a war. They skulked then and were skulking now; they were of no use where serious issues were involved. At the present moment a good deal more was taking place than we were allowed to become aware of. The present war had been entered upon at a time when Parliament was not sitting and without any appeal to the country, and now precisely the same papers which were responsible for it were doing everything they could to stir up ill-feeling against France. A distinguished Frenchman with whom he had spoken that day thought the Chauvinist articles in the French press might very well have been inspired from London, so that they might be answered by papers published here. And what was the Government doing? They were bringing out an old lady of 81—an old lady who hated nothing so much as being trotted about London, and they were taking her through the streets of London for three consecutive days, and now they were going to take her to Dublin, where she had not been for 51 years. Undoubtedly this was done to arouse jingo feeling for some sinister purpose—what, he did not know. Speaking of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, our comrade said he had followed his career since the days when he was a Radical of the Radicals. In those days he pursued precisely the same tactics as he was now following on the Tory side. When Sir Stafford Northcote went down to Birmingham to address a Conservative meeting Chamberlain organized a terrible riot, and the old gentleman was hounded out. At that time it was impossible to hold a meeting on the Tory side unless very great precautions were taken. The noble press, moreover, Cabinet secrets which told against Mr. Forster—his enemy then as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was now—were no secrets to the newspapers, which Chamberlain controlled notably in the Morning. Socialist then edited the Daily Worker, Socialist feeling against this man was taken as a fact that, hounded on by Jew financiers and for the sake of his own personal ambition, he had brought this country into relations altogether false and dangerous in regard to every other nation. Every nation was against us on the question of this war. To meet this danger we had to make a compromise. Social Democrats advocated a national citizen force for purposes of defence, but they were not going to submit to a military system which would take a man against his will to die in the malarial swamps of Sierra Leone or to keep down by brute force the starving inhabitants of India."

#### Lectures.

CLEVELAND, O.  
April 15, "Socialism Unavoidable," 1058 Park avenue, corner McHenry street.  
EAST BOSTON, MASS.  
April 15, S. Schubert, "Why Working-men Should Organize Politically as well as Economically," Colonial Hall, 9995 Washington street.  
DENVER, COLO.  
April 18, 8 p. m.—K. Bauer, "Economic Changes," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champa street.  
NEW YORK.  
April 6—8 p. m., H. F. Deelman, "The Young Man's Future," at Headquarters of the 13th Assembly District, 98 Avenue C.  
April 8—8 p. m., A. S. Brown, "The Struggle for Liberty," at Headquarters of the 32d and 33d Assembly Districts, 160 East 109th street.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What nonsense is that I read in the papers you Socialists are now again after?

UNCLE SAM—What papers?

B. J.—The Daily Telegraph.

U. S.—And what is the nonsense that the Socialists are said to be after by that Tammany Hall paper?

B. J.—It says that they are about to start a daily paper, named THE DAILY PEOPLE, and then it goes on to give an account of the lines that the paper is to be run on. Here; let me show you; (takes out the Telegraph and reads)—"It will be run on novel lines in every way, and, while aiming to give the news, it will strive to right the alleged wrongs under which the workingman now earns his three meals a day and a 1900 bicycle." Now, I say again, to try to do such a thing is nonsense.

U. S.—The nonsense must be in the attempt to "right wrongs" suffered by the workman when, in fact, he "earns his three meals a day" and has a "1900 bicycle" with which he, I suppose, rides to and from his work, eh?

B. J.—Just so. If you people were to limit yourselves to righting wrongs that exist, for instance, the burden of \$100 taxes, that is crushing the workers, that would be sensible, but not other things.

U. S.—(has been turning over The Telegraph looking for the passage where it reports the starting of actual work on the big tunnel; he finds it and holds the passage up to B. J.'s nose).—Never mind that taxation rot. Now let me read to you another passage out of your own Telegraph of the same date. Listen:

"James Pilkington, the sewer contractor who will make the change, appeared on the ground shortly after seven o'clock. Already a crowd of laborers, picks and shovels in hand and with high hopes of employment, were on the ground waiting to go to work. In less than an hour more laborers appeared, and it was only a short time until the street was well filled for two blocks. The word had gone out that tunnel work was to begin, and that was enough to those who needed work. Soon the crowd became a mass. Contractor Pilkington began by taking measurements. Soon he was surrounded by a clamoring mob beseeching him for work. Some of the men looked as if they needed a meal. (Did you notice THIS: "They looked as if they needed a meal." Now let's proceed.) But they were told to wait. Mr. Pilkington soon ran for cover. That is, he sought the aid of the police.

"The police had hard work. The crowd of workmen with their implements of trade and willing arms, kept up their importunities."

Did these men have three meals in them? Answer!

B. J.—No; they didn't.

U. S.—Wherever the meals were, they surely were not inside of them. And, I suppose, these men stacked their "1900 bicycles" up against the trees in the Park while they were hunting for the job, eh? Answer!

B. J.—Guess they had no bicycles.

U. S.—Guess so, too. And where did these men come from? Did they drop from the skies, eh? Answer!

B. J.—Well, no; they are residents of this city and citizens.

U. S.—Just so. Now, learn this. The day is gone by when your capitalist press can cheat the workers wholesale as it used to. Such passages as you showed me will be resented by the mobs of the people described in the passage that I showed you. It is cruel insult. One thing, however, your paper does tell the truth in. The lines on which THE DAILY PEOPLE will be run WILL BE NOVEL, novel to those who, while clothing themselves with the ministry of education, that the press is supposed to be, have prostituted the office to the vile purposes of pandering to Wrong, of whitewashing vice, of keeping the working class in ignorance. That has become the usual way. Without exception, there is not one paper in this city that is free from the stigma. THE DAILY PEOPLE will be a novel sight indeed, like the rays of the sun over fields long kept in black darkness. And the people's eyes will get accustomed to the splendor. Their minds being enlightened and their path clear, they will cease groping and bumping their heads. It will be a novel sight all around; so novel that even you and such as you will not need the aid of others to sweep from your minds such cobwebs as that Telegraph put there.

B. J. preserves silence, and looks as though the prospect of such things were too much for him to comprehend.

U. S.—In the meantime just take home with you that passage that you showed me and the passage that I showed you; cut them out; paste them all up each other; and look at them for a couple of days. You will presently see whole battalions of questions springing out of them: Why are these willing hands idle and hungry, while wealth untold is being produced? Where comes it that with increasing wealth there is an ever broadening and deepening want? How is it that McKinley gold-protection "prosperity" is no better than Democratic bimetallic-free-trade? How is it that, whether Goo-Goo Reform or Tammany Bestiality is on top, the workers are always down? etc., etc. These and many other questions will suggest themselves to you. Take regularly THE DAILY PEOPLE, run on the "novel plan." You will find your questions fully answered. It will be a liberal education to you; it will be bread and butter to you; it will be money in your pocket; it will be your redemption;—and you need it badly.



# WHO WRECKS UNIONS?

## The Question Answered by the Facts in a Once Powerful Organization.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2.—For many years this city has been the stronghold and fortress of the old pure and simple trade unions, worn out, antiquated, stupid and conservative to the last degree; and at all times headed and controlled by as thick-headed and tricky a set of rogues as ever scuttled a ship or wrecked a labor union.

It appears to be the inevitable fate of all pure and simple unions in this neck of the woods to fall into the hands of men who successfully use their various organizations only as stepping-stones for their own personal advantage. The rank and file are loudly exhorted to "Organize, Organize, Organize!" to pay your dues, create a strike fund, etc. Never is anything new or up to the constantly changing conditions uttered. The same old, same old motions go up from these fakirs year in and year out. Once a fakir, always a fakir. And fakirdom has come to be regarded, as a matter of course, as being an apprenticeship to a political job. So much is this the case that even the capitalist newspapers of Pittsburgh take this view of the matter, and always look upon a "labor leader" as a political job hunter under the control and in the service of some "patron" or another, such as Quay or Hanna, or even such second and third rate characters as Magee and Flynn.

One little exception to this rule appears in the case of Carrick, the only Dutchman whom God created over in Ireland, and sent over to Pittsburgh to be a "labor leader." Carrick got his nose in the feed bag once too often, and the painters, who the painters, had sense enough to give him the grand bounce. And now, alas, Carrick has had to go TO WORK. Alas, what a fall was there, my countryman!

**Facts on the Window Glass.**  
The Window Glass Workers have been for many years the aristocracy of the American working people, the cream of the cream, as it were. Several circumstances combined to place the window glass worker in his highfalutin position. First—The window glass worker's labor is entirely "hand labor," requiring considerable skill and good judgment, and on large sizes great physical strength.

Second—They had a few years ago a most powerful and compact union, as pure and simple unions go. A rich treasury, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and an exclusive apprenticeship system, that kept a surplus of labor out of the trade. The "business" never required more than 6,000 employees in the entire country, and they were all in the union. The "trade" consisted of four branches, to wit, the blowers, the cutters, the flatners and the trimmers.

Third—We might say that the window glass workers are the fathers of the present emigration laws; no body of men labored as hard as they did to get the present emigration laws passed. And yet the window glass workers were the very first to drive a four horse team right through the law for the benefit of the capitalists Chambers and McKee.

Fourth—Probably no business in the country has asked for and received a higher tariff rate than the window glass business. To this end the manufacturers and the workmen have worked hand in glove, and, hiding behind the tariff, the manufacturers have made millions, while the workers have made a few nickels.

Nevertheless, the window glass worker takes tariff and in his sleep. He walks with a tariff and he rides on tariff. He has a tariff and he sees tariff in the moon and stars. He is so full of tariff that his nose is tilted up to the clouds at such an angle that it is impossible for him to view the earth and its happenings at all. A prominent window glass worker, in conversation with me a short time ago, quoted the old saying that "the getting wicker and wicker," but, said he, "not so the window glass workers; they are getting dumber and dumber."

More than all this, the window glass workers, not satisfied with a government tariff, passed a resolution in their union imposing a penalty of \$500 per annum on any foreigner coming into the country to work at any of the four trades. And this, too, after they themselves, at the command of Chambers & McKee, had riddled their own pet immigration law to pieces.

Is it any wonder that thoughtful and decent men consider the "aristocracy of tools" as merely an aggregation of fools and plant tools of the capitalist?

And yet in this foolish year of our Lord 1900, the "Cinder Head" (as the glass blowers are named) is not a happy man; the Window Glass Workers' Union is a most shining example of all that the Socialists say to the insufficiency and the mischievousness of the pure and simple trade union, with its fakir-ridden rank and file and its idiotic maxims of "No politics in the Union," "The Bosses Run the Union," "We Must Fight Capital with Capital," "The Interests of Capital and Labor are Identical," etc.; all miserable ancient tawdles, and the very fact that we hear this ancient tawdle iterated and reiterated out of the mouths of such self-styled Judases as Gompers, Powdermill, Garland, Mitchell, Burns, Speelman, Schaffer, and all the rest of the "Cinder Head" set, is a warning that such stuff is not only ancient tawdle, but infernal lies also.

**A Treasury Looted.**  
The rich treasury spoken of above was the secret of a good deal in the history of the Window Glass Workers' Union. Amounting at one time to \$370,000 how could your good industrious labor fakir be expected to keep his itching fingers off of such rich pickings?

Under the fakirism of such "labor leaders" as Burns, St. Peter, Calk, Speelman, et al., the first thing to be done was to kick up an internal row among the four trades. This, of course, would necessitate the division of the funds on a per capita basis, and was accordingly done. About this time, 1894, according to the best information that I can get, the available assets in the treasury

surprised, about \$150,000. The cutters pulled out taking with them some \$25,000 or \$30,000, and set up the Cutters' League, with Calk as head fakir. The flatners also drew out, but how much of the swag they got I do not know.

I have before me the report of Simon Burns, President of the Window Glass Workers' Association. It is without date or date at either end. As a whole it furnishes what Artemus Ward used to call "mighty interesting reading."

After he and Calk et al. had disrupted the trade union and looted the treasury to the extent that I have described, then Burns speaks of the Cutters and Flatners as "the enemy." No place in his report does he speak of the capitalist labor skinner as "the enemy," that term he reserves for his fellow workmen, the unclass-conscious dupes of him and his kind. What an exhibition of the want of class-conscious solidarity, and yet these cheap rascals have the sublime gall to talk about Socialists as "union wreckers!"

Under the leadership of Burns, the Window Glass Workers' Association spent some thousands of dollars fighting the Glass Trust in the Courts of Indiana. If he knew one iota of the trend of economic he would know that the money might just as well have been pitched into the ocean, for all the effect it would have in the finality of the Trust question. Yet when he comes to meet the representatives of the Trust in wage conference, he expresses himself thusly. I quote from his report:

**Fakirs' Ignorance and Stupidity.**  
"The gentlemen representing the American Glass Company, in my opinion, were very fair; in fact I believe we will never have the same chance again. They were willing to make a settlement of wages on the conditions as agreed on by President and Board. . . . Here was a chance to demonstrate what we have claimed, and have the aid of the American Window Glass Company to help us fight our enemies," i. e., the Cutters and Flatners.

Burns fights a sham battle with the Trust in the Courts of Indiana, and then in the conference room joins hands with the odious Trust in a fight against "the enemy," the fellow workman in the same trade! And this is pure and simple fakirdom.

But hereby hangs a tale. Some few months ago there was a Local of the S. T. & L. A. formed at Jeannette, the location of the great Chambers & McKee window glass works. This Local was composed of "layers in" and "lean boys" (so-called), but are in fact all grown men. Now a layer-in of two or three years' experience can, as a rule, flatten glass pretty well. Accordingly, the Burns gang approached the members of the S. T. & L. A. with a proposition to go to work for them. So, from the Burns standpoint, it is all right to be a K. of L. scab, but to be an S. T. & L. A. white man is all wrong. (And his capitalist paymasters have taught him the reason why.)

**The Co-operative Plant Swindle.**  
Again Burns is an eloquent advocate of what he is pleased to call co-operative plants, financed by the money of individual workers or by the Union, and he has inveigled the Union into sinking many thousands of dollars in one-horse ball but defunct plants. And yet he must know, if he knows anything at all, that at the first breath of adversity every one of these concerns will drop as a plum into the maw of the Trust that he pretended to fight in the Courts.

The Window Glass Workers' Association is composed of men who make, when at work, from \$100 to \$300 per month. It has happened more than once that these men have been assessed as high as ten per cent. of their wages to keep up the Union. As pure and simple trade unions go, they have had every possible circumstance in their favor. If ever a Union stood strong and secure it ought to be this one, yet it is tottering on its last legs. There is a cause for this state of affairs, and the responsibility ought to be brought home to the right parties. These causes are traceable to the unclass-consciousness of both officers and members, coupled with their ancient and worn-out methods. The responsibility lies with such contemptible labor crooks as Burns, Eberhart, Calk, Speelman et al., men who have no more genuine union principles within them than the Ashantee niggers, who no more grasp the spirit of class-solidarity than they grasp the stars above them. Grossly stupid, looking only to their own immediate personal interests, their Unions are only the stepping stones by which they hope "to rise above their own class."

**S. T. & L. A. Principles Proven.**  
"No politics in the Union" is as familiar in the mouth of the labor fakir as is free lunch, yet the political job-hunting fakir never ceases to drag capitalistic politics into the Unions by way of the back stairs; and for this reason we see such characters as Powdermill, Ratchford, Garland, Eberhart, and scores of others elevated to places on the pay-roll of capitalism. Burns in his "report" very nicely proves the Socialists' charge against fakirdom in the following quotation which speaks for itself:

"These records show conclusively that the old Council after wages were settled and with \$239,330.43 in treasury, levy a 5 per cent. assessment, and again by resolution March 31, increase it to 10 per cent. to begin the day after resolution was made and before any vote was taken. On August 24, 1894, Wage Committee met Chambers and settled for 20 per cent. off list, also signing Phillips Glass Company. On September 4th McKee, Sayre, Unks and Eberhart met and settled for 22 1/2 off. With about 1,300 pots operating on November 3, and a number of our members idle, they started to grant apprentices to labor to gather and with all these conditions before them, a large surplus of workmen in 1893, a big reduction in wages, and again a surplus of workmen in 1894, they not only granted apprentices what they should not, but

they actually increased the percentage on apprentices from 10 to 25 per cent. One of these said-to-be smart men on Council at that time, C. H. Church, said they had to grant 20 per cent because the members were writing in demanding it. If this man and his kind was looking after the interest of blowers and gatherers and a majority of L. A. 300, he would never have done this. BUT THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS, IT WAS DONE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT TO PAY DEBTS."

Personally, Burns is much given to the personal pronoun I. He imagines he is the whole thing. If you differ with Burns you are a son of a . . . He can jump on a poor little consumptive like Mr. James and abuse him like the coward that he is, like the rest of the fakirs. He assumes the airs and arrogances, that always characterize an ignorant man, clothed with a little power. He levies assessments at will, only to find out that they cannot be collected. He assumes to disfranchise the membership when and where they do not choose to dance to his music. He rages, roars and rants, but never reasons; and one of his favorite methods is to appeal to religious prejudices.

The once rich treasury has shriveled to \$30,000, which he has inveigled out of the actual control of the Union itself, and it is now in the hands of a board of which he can manipulate a majority.

The four trades that composed this once powerful organization can never be reconciled. The disruptive influences of fakirdom have done their work. The seed of discord has been sown that can never be uprooted. Confidence has been destroyed, never to return. Breaches have been opened that can never be closed. Whatever spirit of class solidarity may have once existed in the Window Glass Workers' Union has been completely extinguished. Just at present there is much money in the glass business that the manufacturers do not care to take advantage of the situation, but the Union is a stranded hulk, lying at the mercy of the capitalists whenever they choose to attack it. Some of the members are talking of reorganization, but for the reasons that I have enumerated, reorganization is an impossibility, and even if it were possible to reorganize upon the old lines, fakirdom would again reproduce a wreck.

As a nearly general rule the rank and file of the Window Glass Workers' Union is just like the rank and file of other unions—pretty good fellows, but deluded, trades-union, hoodwinked, fakired. Will they learn the lesson, and be willing to understand that the world moves, that there is something under the sun? Will they learn to know that the trades union policy and methods of fifty years ago will not meet present conditions and necessities? Will they ever learn to know that the curse of trade unionism is the dirty, crooked, job-hunting, political job-hunting capitalist tool of a labor fakir, who spread more disunionism in a year than a thousand decent union men can overcome?

**H. A. GOFF.**

## 20th A. D., Brooklyn.

To the comrades of the Borough of Brooklyn it will not be unwelcome news to hear that the first Socialist Labor Party club house has been started in this borough. We have all seen to what extent the Party organization in the two boroughs across the East river has been solidified by the acquisition of headquarters that were strictly our own, and when "the little unpleasantness" in July of last year had rid us of the Kangaroos the faithful ones of the English Branch made up their minds that we too must have a home or "break a leg," so to speak. Having thus made up our minds the little band worked toward the attainment of this aim with unfailing zeal—and they got there. A double store, located at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue, almost in the very center of the district, has been secured, and is now being fitted up with a billiard parlor and reading and lecture room.

Already we can see how this move has had its effect; new members are coming in, and our older members work harder than they ever worked before, spurred on by the very life that has been infused into the district organization and the future looks bright.

The 20th Assembly District of Brooklyn, once the banner district of this county, but almost into second place, mainly by unexpected and rapid growth in the 7th Assembly District, is on deck, and is going to make the effort of its life to win back the lead—it will get there, too.

In the meantime, and before we outstrip all the rest of the Brooklynites, we shall have a formal opening of our new home on Saturday evening, April 7th, coupled with an entertainment free to all comrades, at which there will be music, recitations and the like, just to have a jolly good time.

We extend a cordial invitation to the balance of Socialist Labor Partydom in the City of Churches and cemeteries; come and see us; it may stimulate you to go and do likewise.

**20TH A. D., BROOKLYN.**

## New Haven, Conn., Ticket.

NEW HAVEN, CT., March 27.—The S. L. P. in municipal convention nominated the following ticket for the spring election:

Town Clerk, Timothy Sullivan; Registrar of Vital Statistics, Faustine Serris; Registrar of Voters, George B. Arnold; Grand Jurors, Ernest T. Outley; Joseph E. Stannard, Charles Sobey; Selectmen, George Stannard, Warren A. Binstol, Archie McDermid; Constables, John Johnson; Otto Ruckser, David O'Keefe.

**A Photograph.**  
(Continued from page 3.)

M. Dewey, Debit Reform, would-soften-the-rich-man's-heart, "S. L. P. is too unsympathetic." It is, it is!

To work, ye good men and true, who desire to avenge our comrades slain and free those imprisoned. The labor fakirs, crooks and freaks will not help us. Their political parties must be whipped at the ballot box. The Socialist Labor Party is making the streets of every city in America resound with "Remember Mike Devine." Section Seattle sells 1,200 copies of "The Bull Pen" edition of the only English Socialist paper in America—THE PEOPLE. 61 Reekman street. Every copy helps to drive a man for the Revolution. Fall in line. Educate, agitate, organize! We can shorten our misery and the terms of imprisonment of our comrades by organizing our class into the only Party that stands, first, last and foremost, for the working class interests, the Socialist Labor Party. Forget the freaks; cut out the fakirs, carve the crooks with a class conscious vote.

**W. S. DALTON.**

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

## DAILY PEOPLE.

### Report of the Conference and General Activity.

#### DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged, \$7,086.93  
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 100.00  
Received from Daily People Committee, per Hugo Vogt, Cashier, 100.00  
Received from Daily People Committee, first payment, per Jos. H. Sauter, Treasurer, 400.00  
Received for Minor Fund: Chas. A. Mader, Editor, N. J., 25 cents; Joseph Koffner, 15th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Henry O'Neill, Sing Sing, N. Y., \$3.50; Martin Braden, La Costa, Tex., \$1; Walter F. Dexter, Fultonville, N. Y., \$5. . . . 14.75  
Total . . . . . \$7,701.68

#### FIN. SECRETARY-TREASURER.

P. S.—The \$10 credited in last week's issue to F. R. per Julius Hammer, N. Y. City, should be credited to Fred Roberts, Whitinsville, Mass.

#### DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the Daily People Conference:

Previously acknowledged, \$534.75  
Section Baltimore, Md., per Wm. Mark, 5.00  
N. Y. State Committee, per Hugo Vogt, for stamps, 6.00  
Albert Hall, \$5; Pius Hall, 2d Ward Branch, Paterson, N. J., 10.00  
California State Committee, per A. Kruse, for stamps, 15.00  
L. A. 207, S. T. & L. A. per New Jersey State Committee, 17.00  
Total . . . . . \$587.75

#### DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

On Sunday, April 1, a regular meeting of the delegates took place. Atkins as chairman. Credentials from Section Essex County, New Jersey, for Comrade H. Jones, and from Section Essex County, Mass., for Comrade J. Jones, were presented, and the delegates seated.

Read from Fred Roberts of Whitinsville, Mass., with inclosure of \$10 for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund; from Wm. Leikin, New Britain, Conn.; Chas. Crawford, 34th and 35th Assembly Districts, New York. The former two referred to National Daily People Committee, and the latter to the Eastern District Committee.

Organizer reported that a mass meeting will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 86 and 88 East Fourth street, on Sunday, April 15, at 3 p. m. Prominent speakers will address mass in the interest of the DAILY PEOPLE. As this is the first meeting of a series to be held for the purpose of agitating and advertising the DAILY PEOPLE so as to create a large and ready demand for it and insure a wide circulation from the start, it was decided to print a large number of circulars, with an agitator article for the DAILY PEOPLE on one side of it, the ment of the mass meetings, changing only the time and place of same. These circulars could be used anywhere and would not only gather large mass meetings, but will also bring to the notice of thousands the fact that a daily paper in the interest of workmen, and by workmen, is being established, and solicit their aid and support.

Banners to be displayed at mass meetings, etc., and other devices with the same purpose in view having been spoken of, the organizer was instructed to go before the National Daily People Committee and ask for an appropriation for that purpose.

The Assembly District organizations, within whose territory the place of holding the mass meetings may fall will be charged with the work of distributing the circulars.

Organizer also reported the tremendous agitation, as well as the social and financial success of the Daily People Festival of last Sunday. First installment of the profits, \$400, were already turned over into the hands of the treasurer, Henry Kuhn, and the rest to follow—about \$600 more—are in the hands of comrades. Organizations are urged not to go at the usual turtle rate of speed in collecting the money for tickets sold, but to hustle and turn over the money to the organizer or delegates to the Daily People Conference.

The final date for settlement of tickets having been set for April 25, the closest contestants for the silk press banner offered by the Ladies' Daily People Auxiliary to the organization selling and settling for the most tickets, the Sixteenth and the Thirtieth and Thirty-third assemblies, respectively, in a merry chase striving to outstrip each other. Both have done exceedingly well, and the presentation of the banner will be fitly celebrated and made an occasion of merry-making by Section New York.

Roll call showed the following organizations represented by delegates:

**MANHATTAN.**  
4th, 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 21st, 20th, 26th, 32d and 33d.

**KINGS.**  
7th, Branch 2 of 21st, Branch 2 of Scandinavian Section.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
Section Hudson County.  
Delegates of Branch 2 of Twenty-first Assembly District, Brooklyn, were elected a committee to visit Branch 1 of same district, and ask them to send delegates.

Attention was called to some organizations who have either not sent delegates at all, or whose delegates have attended infrequently to the Daily People Conference, and others who have done nothing, or very little, taking into consideration their membership, for the Daily People. A committee consisting of Adolph Klein and Julius Hammer was elected to bring up the matter of these organizations before the court martial—the General Committee of Section New York, taking up each organization separately.

**FINANCIAL REPORT—AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE FESTIVAL.**  
**MANHATTAN.**  
4th . . . . . \$22.00  
8th . . . . . 3.25  
9th . . . . . 13.00  
10th and 21st . . . . . 21.00  
26th . . . . . 1.00

**KINGS.**  
4th . . . . . \$4.00  
13th and 14th . . . . . 1.00  
16th, 17th and 18th . . . . . 2.00

**NEW JERSEY.**  
Section Hudson County, \$17.90

**APRIL 1.**  
**MANHATTAN.**  
6th and 10th . . . . . \$6.00  
12th . . . . . 5.00  
14th . . . . . 14.00  
16th . . . . . 25.00  
20th . . . . . 1.50  
32d and 33d . . . . . 10.00  
Local 170, Prog. Lithographers, S. T. & L. A., 18.90

**KINGS.**  
21st Assembly District, Branch 2 . . . \$1.00  
Scandinavian Section, Branch 2 . . . 5.00

**NEW JERSEY.**  
Section Hudson County, \$2.60  
The following pledges, part payments upon which have been made, have been reported:  
12th Assembly District (additional), Chas. Rathkopf, \$10.00

(Continued on page 4.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PEOPLE.—The clear-cut teaching and straight-out blows administered by THE PEOPLE are bearing fruit: the well-intentioned don't take umbrage at either. Of this I have proof in this village. Here is an illustration.

One of our local publicans is advocating Socialism, and not in the labor-faking way, either. He knows he can not get a cent out of the Party. His wife, a former school teacher of Irish-American extraction, a pure woman in all ways, electrified for us last election behind the bar. Here is what she told her customers:

"Why do you not vote the Socialist ticket? Here we have to stand to take the last cent we have for beer and rum to make a living ourselves because we cannot make it any other way. Now you go and vote the Socialist ticket to get a chance for decent living yourselves, and give us a chance to get some work. I am sure that you will not be obliged to rob you of the last cent you have, that your own families need as bad as we do."

This is true, pathetic; it recalls to mind the much-abused publican in the days of Jesus.

Pleasantville, N. Y., March 24.

**Commune Celebration in Lawrence.**  
TO THE PEOPLE.—Section Lawrence, Mass., S. L. P., celebrated last March 18, at its headquarters in Central Building, the anniversary of the establishment of the Commune at Paris in 1871. The attendance exceeded the seating capacity of the hall, delegations being present from Haverhill, Groton, Newburyport, Lowell, Woburn and Keene. The program of the regular program a conference was held between the Woburn, Lowell and Lawrence members at which it was decided to form a Lawrence District Committee, a committee composed of delegates from Lowell, Lawrence, Woburn and Keene.

The meeting was then called to order by Samuel French, Organizer of Section Lawrence, after which an opening address on the Commune was delivered by John Howard of Lawrence. A selection from Shelley's "Masque of Anarchy" was then recited by Martin Boyle of Newburyport. "The Proletariat," a lengthy and stirring revolutionary poem was recited by Wm. Goodhue of Newburyport. A poem by Stewart was read by John Lawson of Lawrence.

An address on the "Commune and Its Lessons," was delivered by Michael T. Ryan of Haverhill, followed by another by Louis Wolfson of the same city. Short speeches were delivered by Robert Owen, Wm. Kinsella and L. Woodbury of Lowell, and Wm. Abbott and Walter Groveland, C. W. Doyle of Haverhill, Alfred E. Jones and Patrick Flanagan of Everett, Joseph V. Schugel of Woburn and Samuel J. French of Lawrence. A resolutionary song, "Marching to Victory" was next sung by Wm. Goodhue, the whole assemblage joining in the chorus. The meeting was closed by the Social Revolution now on, and an enthusiastic three and a tiger for the red flag of International Socialism.

**Thawing out in Manitoba, Canada.**  
TO THE PEOPLE.—Here, in frozen Manitoba, we are just thawing out, and like the coppers of the prairies have been asleep for the last few months. On the 1st of April, and there will soon be an election in the United States. We thought at first McKinley was turned down, and a man named Debs had been turned up, but we cannot learn how far he is up. Will some of the comrades tell us what he represents? We know Debs is a Socialist, but our friend Rodgers did very well out of their \$150 per lecture in Canada, collected, in some instances, very Socialistically. I suppose he knows Debs is a Socialist, but I should call it aristocratically by dividing labor into three classes (three grades of admission prices), those most necessary to the Social Revolution, those who are not, and those who are not necessary. Debs called himself a pragmatist (so does not deceive them after he has the cash), and I guess he is right. A few minutes later he said he was a Socialist, but he understood Socialism he is wrong. He certainly was wrong in June 1897 in connection with the colony scheme (and he called himself a Socialist), and a \$60,000 church, and in December of 1897, he told the people of Washington they had the plans for a colony, and he said he was a Socialist, but he said he was a pragmatist. Will some of the comrades living near, tell how the buildings look now? Is the name of the person of the church called the Rev. Debs? Is he a Socialist? If so, he says one thing in this place and something different elsewhere.

Debs makes more money running for President than he did when stumpng for Bryan, and he has found that ballot, that, according to him, was "struck to the earth by bodily" when Bryan did not mature. He again, in his lecture to the Nineteenth Century Club in New York I heard he spoke of his suffering brothers, the business men. Poor fellows, can any comrade tell me if they are still suffering? If so, how are they? Debs don't know himself, as he says one thing in this place and something different elsewhere.

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## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
 Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.  
**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.**—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**—A. J. Barker, Secretary, 360 Richmond street, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 31 showed receipts \$22.35; expenditures, \$26.28. The Secretary reported that the general vote on place of holding the National Convention of 1900 has resulted in favor of New York city, a large majority of the votes being cast for New York. The organizers of Section New York were present at the meeting and reported that the management of the Grand Central Palace had been conferred with in regard to the use of the Palm Garden for the Convention. Resolved that the Convention be called on Saturday, June 2, at the Grand Central Palace.

Sections Chicago, Ill., and Rochester, N. Y., report arrangements for May Day. The National Executive Committee, Section Washington, D. C., reported to have secured pledges to the amount of \$44 for the Daily People Fund.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following communication:

Los Angeles, Cal., has appealed against the action of the California State Committee located at San Francisco in refusing to abide by the result of the general vote for the removal of the seat of the State Committee from San Francisco. Evidence relating to this appeal must be presented by May 10, 1900.

**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.**  
 Thomas Curran, Secretary, Providence, R. I., March 28, 1900.

Complaints were received from St. Louis and Cincinnati relative to local matters. The Secretary was instructed to investigate.

**JOHN J. KINNEALLY,**  
 Recording Secretary.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. &amp; L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on March 29, with the following members present: Murphy, Cohen, Vogt, Luck and Brower. Luck in the chair.

Communications: One from Sing Sing, N. Y., L. A. 290, Shawanago, stating the strike in the Bay State Shoe & Leather Company was declared off, the firm agreeing to rectify the different grievances. Received and the appeal for L. A. 290 withdrawn.

One from Mine Workers of Brisen, Pa., stating that the United Mine Workers had employed a Social Democrat, called "Mother Jones," to stir among the miners and try to organize them into the United Mine Workers Union. Filed.

One from M. R. O'Furey of Cleveland, O., applying for membership at large. Admitted.

One from the Financial Secretary of D. A. 12 stating that the Kanagaroos and their allies had tried to disrupt Local Alliance 104, Textile Workers, but had been defeated in their scheme. Filed.

Several communications were received in relation to the action of the International Typographical Union, in trying to get an injunction against the S. T. & L. A. printers' label. The secretary was instructed to write Comrade Meyer the opinion of the Board on this matter.

One from D. A. 17 of Providence, R. I., stating it was impossible for Comrade Kroll to go to Philadelphia, Pa., to speak before the Textile Workers. Secretary instructed to notify D. A. 12.

Communications were also received from Denver, Col., New Britain, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Stamford, Conn., Seattle, Wash., Loganport, Ind., Ansonia, Conn., Troy, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Haverhill, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Allegheny City, Pa., Erie, Pa., Quakerstown, Pa., Pueblo, Col., London, Ont., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Boston, Mass., forwarding dues, asking general information, etc.

Charters were granted to: Moulders, New Britain, Conn., Mixed Alliance, Hartford, Conn., Benjamin Franklin Alliance, Troy, N. Y., Iron and Metal Workers, New Britain, Conn., Hazel Hurst Alliance, Hazel Hurst, Pa., Metal Workers, Stamford, Conn., Machinists and Metal Workers, Yonkers, N. Y.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

**WILLIAM BROWER,**  
 General Secretary.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**EIGHTH CONGRESS DISTRICT.**—A meeting of the members of the S. L. P. of the Eighth Massachusetts Congress District will be held at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union square, Somerville, April 15, at 8 p. m. The district is made up of Somerville, Cambridge, Medford, Winchester, Arlington and Wards 10 and 11 of Boston. Let all comrades come.

**CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.**

**SOMERVILLE.**—Section Somerville, S. L. P. will hold a public meeting at Liberty Hall, Hill Building, Union square, Somerville, April 10, at 8 o'clock. All readers of The People are cordially invited to attend, and every comrade should be present if possible. These meetings are held at this hall every second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month.

**CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Sec.**

## NEW YORK.

**GREATER NEW YORK.**—Proceedings of Committee meeting, Saturday, March 24, 1900, 177 First avenue, Manhattan. Chairman, Henry Kuhn; vice chairman, J. Seidel. Three new delegates were admitted, and the organization of the 25th A. D. reported. Twelve new members were admitted.

Communications were received from L. A. 1563, S. T. & L. A., requesting members to attend special meeting Wednesday, April 4, 1900, 8 p. m., 242 East 80th street. (Members of the 26th, 28th and 30th A. D.'s please take special notice.) Addresses will be delivered by Comrade DeLeon and others.

A communication from THE PEOPLE was also received, and referred to the A. D.'s for action.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wm. Hoffman for his kind offices in securing the Danabrook Symphony Orchestra.

The Organizer reported preparations for a number of DAILY PEOPLE mass meetings. (Subdivisions may apply to him for particulars.)

It was decided to assist the Danish Publishing Association by the sale of tickets for their excursion on the steamer Grand Republic, Sunday, June 24, 1900.

The roll call showed the following absences:

**MANHATTAN.**—2d, 8th, 15th, 17th and 27th A. D.'s and Italian and Finnish Branch.

**BROOKLYN.**—2d, 5th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 21st A. D.'s, Branch 1, 6th Ward and Polish Branch.

The following subdivisions were only partially represented:

**MANHATTAN.**—4th, 13th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 30th, 32d and 33d A. D.'s, and Branch 8, Bohemian.

**BROOKLYN.**—7th, 10th, 16th, 17th and 18th A. D.'s.

Sub-divisions will please take notice.

**A. C. KIHN, Secretary.**

## OHIO.

**COLUMBUS.** Ohio, April 2.—The following resolution was adopted by Section Columbus in regard to the seat of the State Committee, which is being voted upon by the Socialists of the State and which explains itself:

Whereas, The Sections of the Party

throughout the State in connection with the referendum vote concerning the placing in nomination a State ticket have also placed in nomination the city of Columbus for the seat of the State Committee, and as Cleveland is also nominated—the present seat of the Committee, Section Columbus wishes to hereby request that the Committee elect Cleveland, and continue the seat in that city as it is able to handle the work efficiently, having a large body of long experienced workers, and further

Resolved that the organizer is hereby requested to cause this action to be published in THE PEOPLE for the information of the voters on the question throughout the state.

**THEODORE ADAMS,**  
 Organizer.

**JAMES E. FLOYD,**  
 Secretary.

Section Columbus, S. L. P.

## Stamford Election.

**STAMFORD, Ct., April 2.**—Section Stamford has just closed its first municipal campaign. We put up a good fight and the result gives us an increase of about fifty votes. The vote cast is compact, there being only a difference of ten votes between the highest and lowest on the ticket which is as follows:

For Mayor, James Parker, 138; for Councilman at large, George Rose, 148; for City Clerk, John Kavanagh, 143; for Treasurer, Hugo Nank, 147; for Auditor, Morris Cramer, 145; for Sheriff, Frank Kane, 148; for Assessor, John Phillips. The vote in 1896 was 32; in 1898, 89; in 1900, 140.

We now start on our presidential campaign and we believe that we will keep on increasing until we have wiped out the old parties.

**GEORGE ROSE,**  
 Secretary Section Stamford.

## Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

6th Assembly District:	
Louis Wechter.....	5.00
Marcus Blasark.....	5.00
David Bear.....	2.00
H. Oppenheimer.....	1.00
29th Assembly District:	
S. Mandel.....	5.00
O. Mandel.....	5.00
30th Assembly District:	
A. Moren.....	10.00

## KINGS.

21st Assembly District, Branch 2:

Lurie..... 5.00

## NEW JERSEY.

Section Hudson County:

Otto Becker..... 5.00

John Berg..... 3.25

Many organizations send in money without a list of comrades who have given it; others send list of pledges, without marking those who have paid or commenced payment on same. Delegates should bring list of comrades who pay and amounts pledged.

Important meeting will take place on Sunday, April 8, at 3 p. m., at 98 Avenue C. No delegate should fail to attend.

**JULIUS HAMMER,**  
 Secretary.

## DAILY PEOPLE MASS MEETING.

The Daily People Conference has called a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, April 15, 3 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 and 68 East Fourth street, Manhattan. The speakers on this occasion will be Comrades DeLeon, Julius Pierer and H. Carless. Comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises under middle class management, and to the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the working people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would not doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

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## Julius Hammer,

**PHARMACIST**

304-306 Livingston street,

Corner of Lewis, NEW YORK.

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Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York city.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW BOOKS

TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LABOR NEWS COMPANY

"DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE."

By Frederick Engels.

A new edition of "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," translated from the German by DANIEL DELEON will be ready for shipment about March 15. Chapter headings and sub-headings to aid the student.

8 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

"VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT."

By Carl Marx.

Owing to the large demand for a popular-priced edition of this valuable book, the Labor News Company has decided to publish it in the "People's Library." There will be a short introduction by Lucien Sanial. Ready for shipment about March 25.

10 cents. Usual discount to Sections.

## NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23d Street.

## Insurance,

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

61 Beekman St., Box 1578, 166 Fifth St.,

MANHATTAN. BROOKLYN.

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**LYNN, MASS.**  
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